

## Failed in Health

"My mother died six years ago," writes Miss Ruth Ward, of Jerseyville, Ill., "and left me to care for six children. I had never been strong; and this, with the shock of her death, was too much for me.

"I failed in health. I was tired all the time and did not want to go anywhere, nor care for company. I had the headache all the time and such bearing-down pains. A very dear friend advised me to take Cardui, as it had done her so much good, so I commenced to use it and now I am in good health."

# Take CARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

Women's pains are relieved or prevented and women's strength is quickly restored, by Cardui, the woman's tonic. You yourself know best if you need it, or not.

If you do need it, do not delay, but commence to use it at once. Every day of delay, only lets you slide further down the hill.

Don't wait, then, but begin to take Cardui today, for its use, no matter how prolonged, cannot harm you and will surely do you good.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

## LETTER FROM SASKATCHEWAN

Rouleau Sask., Canada.  
March 20, 1910.  
Dear Editor and Readers of The Citizen:—

I have been a subscriber to the paper for seven years and am very much pleased with it. I receive my paper each Monday and it is like getting a letter from home.

I am a native of Kentucky, but have been in Canada for four years and like this country fine, altho my thoughts often return to "The Good old U. S. A." with friends and school mates at Berea. There are a great many "Yankees" (as we are called) here and quite a number are from Kentucky. Almost every state in the Union is represented here and more coming each year. There are also people here from nearly every country on the globe.

This country is a level prairie and is covered with a long fine grass which makes the best of hay. The soil is very fertile. It has been tested 18 feet beneath the surface and found to produce excellent grain. Wheat, oats, flax and barley are the principal crops, altho some clover, timothy and alfalfa are grown.

Land sells at from \$23 to \$40 per acre and some at \$65, that being adjoining town limits. Under proper cultivation this land will yield from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat usually worth 50 cents per bushel, 80 to 90 bushels of oats worth from 30 to 50 cents per bushel or 15 to 20 bushels of flax worth from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel, per acre.

The system of farming here is very different from that of Kentucky, also done on a much larger scale, to illustrate I will give our own farming plans. We are farming 1,280 acres, 80 acres of which is in pasture and hay, 800 acres in crop each year while the remaining 400 acres are plowed and harrowed each year between seeding and harvest and made ready for crop the coming year, thereby leaving one-third the land to rest each year. To farm this amount of land it takes 22 horses 4 men with extra help in spring and fall.

Wages are very good here, a man gets \$35 to \$40 per month and board while a girl gets from \$20 to \$25 per month. Men and girls both are very scarce here. The government runs excursion trains from the east to this province in the fall bringing both men and girls to help harvest the crops.

There are government claims to be taken up here. Any man over 18 years of age or any widow with minor children can get 160 acres of as good land as there is in the northwest, cost \$10.00 to get it and owner must live on said land 6 months of each year for three years and cultivate 15 acres each year, after this is done they can get a clear deed.

The Canadians are very nice people to deal with and of all settlers the Yankee receives the heartiest welcome.

This country has some very good

laws while like all others it has some not so good. There is no divorce law here, whatever, a divorce case must go thru the head of parliament and costs the applicant from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

If a man kills another it costs him his life, therefore there are few murder cases here. A woman or child are perfectly safe to go where they will day or night. We have 10 1-2 months school each year. Teachers are paid by the month instead of by scholar, they get from \$50 to \$65 per month. If a teacher teaches 3 years in the same district and attends Normal 6 months they are entitled to a certificate for life anywhere in the province.

As a rule we have very cold weather in winter, but the winter just passed has been a very mild, only 23 degrees below zero a few times and as a rule stood about 10 degrees below. The coldest weather we have seen here was 58 below zero and men were hauling grain 6 1-2 miles that day. The air here is light and dry and no wind when it is colder than 35 below and the cold don't have the same effect as if the air was damp.

The summer seasons are very short but the days are long and the sun shines warm and the grain grows very fast, it is usually about ninety days after the grain is sown until it is ready to harvest. The nights are cool all summer and we have frost every month in year except July but the June frosts come about the 6th of the month and are very light, do no harm to grain and very little to gardens. The August frost comes about 20th of the month and some times kills potatoes and gardens but don't hurt grain.

The mosquitoes are quite bad here at times, generally in the month of June.

Any one wishing further particulars about the country can have same for the asking.

Yours as ever,  
Martha Roberts Brown,  
Rouleau Sask., Canada.

### The Water Bite.

He was six years old and had never gazed into the mystical lens of a microscope. Several slides containing animalcules had been displayed to his astonished vision. He was too amazed to make any comment until he came to one slide that seemed more wriggly than any of the others. It was merely a drop of water.

The little fellow gazed at it a long time, with all its nimble particles of animal life, and finally exclaimed to his mother:

"Oh, mamma, now I know what it is that bites you when you drink soda water!"

### Six Horseshoes Rent.

Six horseshoes were paid in the reign of Edward I., are still paid by the corporation of London as the rent of a piece of land in St. Clement Danes, near the present law court, the freehold of which was now worth £3 or £4 for every square foot of surface.

## A Romance of Progress

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE  
PETER, HEILE—And the Capturing of "Time"

A Nuremberg clockmaker, Peter Heile (or Heileine) by name, startled all Europe in the year 1440 by inventing a clock that could be carried about in the hand or even in the pocket; in other words, a watch. This was regarded as the last and crowning triumph of timepiece making.

Though Heile's watch weighed some thing over a pound and was as large as a strongbox, yet it was stared at as one of the wonders of the world. Were a modern genius to devise a watch, perfect in every detail, and no larger than a pinhead, the feat would attract far less amazed admiration.

For Heile had at a bound abridged the vast chasm between the huge, cumbersome, old-time clock, with its weighty, awkward mechanism, and the compact timepiece that could readily be borne from place to place.

For fully 2,000 years our forefathers had been wrestling in a slow, unprogressive way, with the problem of computing time. And that long struggle is one of the most interesting conflicts in the history of progress. In earlier men "told time" by the position of the sun in the heavens. That art is still possessed, in a wonderful degree of accuracy, by woodsmen in many parts of America. Later, the sun dial was invented by some unknown genius and for centuries was looked on as the only possible way of determining the hours.

But at night or in cloudy weather the sun dial was utterly useless and in the course of events the clepsydra (water clock) took its place. The earliest clepsydra "Ancestors" of was a crystal vial. Modern Clocks, with a very small hole at the bottom. This bottle was filled with water, and by the period required for the liquid to escape, time was computed. The hour glass, a variation on this idea, was also in use. It consisted of two glass hemispheres, connected by a narrow tube. One of the hemispheres was filled with sand. The tube was of such a size that exactly one hour was required for the pouring of the sand from one compartment to the other.

The clepsydra, however, was the ancestor of the modern clock, for in time it was developed into an apparatus fitted up with a dial and with an indicator that was moved from point to point by the varying pressure of the water. Archimedes, it is said, was the man to whom it first occurred to substitute weights for water. An improvement was later made in this contrivance by placing balls of metal in such a position on the clepsydra that at the end of each hour they should fall against a gong. Thus the "striking clock" originated.

Alfred the Great, king of England, invented a variation on the clepsydra. He computed the size a candle must be to burn from dawn to dawn. Then, by cutting notches at regular distances in this candle, he divided the day and night into regular intervals. But he went no further into the development of his idea.

It was in the far east that clocks had their real origin. The Saracens evolved the theory of weights and wheels and striking apparatus, connected with the marked dials and indicators. The Crusaders, after their Palestine wars, carried back many eastern customs to Europe, clockmaking, among others. Great clocks—some of them still in existence—were constructed in various monasteries and churches, to be gaped at by the populace as uncanny, even supernatural. Monks made improvements in such clocks now and then. In fact, many features of the modern clockmaker's art are due to these friars.

England and France, in those times, were fonder of war than of invention. So it was in Germany that clockmaking flourished most. Instead of using a striking apparatus for clocks, some of these Germans constructed with bellows tiny roosters that crowed the hour, the rooster's crow being popularly supposed to usher in the day. From this comes the cuckoo clock.

Heile of Nuremberg conceived the idea of a portable clock. But a great difficulty stood in his way. The motive power of clocks' mechanism depended on heavy weights. Such weights could not be lugged about with any degree of ease. Some other power, he decided, must therefore take the place of these cumbersome lumps of metal. At last he hit on the idea. He coiled a long ribbon of steel about a central spindle. The unrolling of this powerful coil, he found after many disappointing experiments, would supply the motive power needed to the clock's mechanism. From this discovery arose the theory of mainspring, hairspring and countless other triumphs of latter-day machinery.

How the Great Problem was Solved.

A ridiculously awkward contrivance, and one that would wake the laughter of any twentieth-century school boy. Germany has erected a statue to Heile. But a far more lasting monument to the old Nuremberg genius is carried in every man's watch pocket.

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## HIS LITTLE MISTAKE

One evening last week young Walton—rather suddenly, it was remembered later—left the circle gathered on the chilly veranda of the family hotel that houses his trunk, and started for the evening stroll that has become his habit.

He swung diagonally across the lawn smoking vigorously and with the outward appearance of a man possessing no ulterior motive, no subtle design.

It was nearly dark and the hedges of the hotel lawn loomed black as he passed them—so black, indeed, that just at the corner of the hedge, turning upon the sidewalk of the avenue, Walton stumbled. And at the same time there arose a weird wail of anguish that drew the attention of the peopled veranda to Walton's dark figure.

"It's a cat," Walton muttered to himself, watching a gleam of yellow flash under the rays of a street lamp. "And it's for all the world like the Hortons' cat. Wonder if they've lost it?"

Now, the Hortons had but recently acquired a Persian cat, orange as to color, pedigreed for four generations back, which answered to the fantastic name of Comet. Only the night before Walton had heard for the twentieth time just how much Mrs. Horton thought of Comet, how unusual Comet's coat was and how he was never allowed to walk abroad alone, so positive was his owner that some lurking thief would carry off her famed pet.

His mind filled with Mrs. Horton's present grief and future joy should he bring to her the lost Comet, Walton bounded after the cat, calling in his most seductive tones. Finally he won the confidence of the wanderer. Undoubtedly the cat answered to his name—a fact that Mrs. Horton had impressed upon Walton. Comet had never been called "kitty"—that name forever attached to his short-haired brethren. It must be Comet—he was orange, his eyes a deep copper, his tail a waving plume of orange fur.

After a few minutes' maneuvering Walton was speeding back to the hotel with a purring bundle in his arms. He would telephone the Hortons and then take over the cat and restore him to the arms of his fond owner.

"May I ask if you know whose cat that is, Mr. Walton?" came in sweetly suspicious tones from the top of the steps, as Walton began to mount them.

Then for the first time he realized that he had been the center of interest for the whole neighborhood for some moments past. Somewhat confused by this discovery, Walton stammered:

"I think I do. I am going to telephone—"

"But what are you going to do with the cat?"

"Oh, keep it in my room till I take it to my friends—"

"And whose is it, do you think?"

Suspicion was filling the air. Walton felt himself growing more and more confused and he stammered out Horton's name before the gathering crowd.

"But it isn't," asserted the cool voice. "I know whose cat it is—give it to me. It belongs across the street and I'll take it over. They would never forgive me if it were stolen."

The cat was lifted from Walton's grasp and borne away, while Walton hurried from the chilling gaze of the assembled body. He rushed to the telephone booth with a speed that added fuel to the fire of suspicion already blazing brightly.

But Comet was at home! The cat was not the Hortons'—an explanation that Walton made to all who would listen.

That is not all of the story. The next morning on a huge elm that graces a yard on the same side of the street as the hotel there appeared a sign, written in a hurried hand:

LOST  
A FINE PERSIAN KITTEN;  
ORANGE COAT AND COPPER  
EYES. FINDER WILL RE-  
CEIVE REWARD.

Walton paused before the sign to consider. Another orange cat? This bereft home was not across the street, where the cat was taken the night before. Could it be that across the street might be found a salve for the sorrow the giant elm proclaimed—a salve that at the same time might lighten his burden by shifting it, perhaps, to the owner of the sweet, chilling voice of the night before?

But Walton walked on and, being over gallant, endures in silence the chill that greets him these days.

"You see, they didn't advertise for information," he tells the Hortons, whose full sympathy is his. "And, anyway, there are too many orange cats in this neighborhood. I'm not looking for more."

### Purchase Supplies in Quantity.

Bids for supplies for the military in the Philippines are asked for in such quantities as 6,600,000 pounds of frozen fresh beef, 200,000 pounds of frozen fresh mutton, 464,000 pounds of rice, 116,000 pounds of sugar, 8,333 cans of assorted jams, 30,000 pounds of butter, 2,400 cakes of soap, 35,000 one-ounce bags of smoking tobacco, 6,000 half pints of "flax" water, and so on. Military supplies are admitted duty free.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

### Grow Grass for Money and Pleasure

It was agreed last week, that one of the reasons for the small amount of grass now raised was that we do not know how to make it a money crop. We must keep stock if we are to realize a good profit from grass. Grass, stock and a small number of hired men, make a more profitable combination than corn, market and many hired men.

If you keep grass and stock, the soil does not wash, you have no fertilizers to buy, the stock do the work and the children enjoy the farm. The feeding of farm animals on the farm means that 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of the crops fed, can be returned to land. It also means that less corn will be grown and more green forage crops, such as clover, vetch, cowpeas, etc. As these crops, tend to build up the land rather than to tear it down, they can not but make farming more profitable.

Stock growing, provides a home market for the crops grown on the farm. When we feed stock we are condensing the crops to about one-eighth of their original weight. Seven

pounds out of every eight are marketed on the farm so that home feeding saves seven-eighths of the cost of transportation.

If Sam Jones can feed with a profit corn and hay which he buys, can not Bill Smith, his neighbor feed home grown corn and oats at a greater profit?

Stock raising pays, and to keep stock you must grow grass, or in other words it pays to grow grass. Stock feeding and grass growing distribute labor throughout the year, thus making it possible for fewer men to do the work. The work in stock feeding is largely done in the winter time when the price of labor is low.

But how about the pleasure side of farming? The enjoyment in having about the farm home domestic animals, which man can have under his control makes the farmer feel that he is the master of his business. Such a farmer as the one who has his fine stock, never lets his business master him and drive his sons away from home.

The wise and careful feeder can save the profit of the middle man and make grass growing and stock feeding pleasing and profitable.

## WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

commission, the corporation tax, and the economy of administration and defended the tariff law.

That tariff law is getting to be one of the big issues, all right, and most of the real excitement of the week has centered around it. The action of the Indiana Republican Convention in failing to endorse it caused a general jar, and Pres. Taft broke a date to make a speech in that state. He didn't say so, but it is supposed that he feels this will be a punishment to the people who have disagreed with him on the tariff question. There is a good deal of hard feeling over this action.

Then the tariff friends are claiming that the reduction of the deficit, which is beginning to appear, is due entirely to the new tariff law. A while ago they explained that the deficit was due to hard times, and they are making a great fuss over the return of prosperity, so it seems they have more reasons than they know what to do with. Perhaps both had something to do with it.

Finally the Senate committee that investigated the high cost of living reported that, not the tariff, but the cold storage plans, accounted for the cost of living, and recommended a bill to limit the time that goods can be kept in cold storage.

The actual effect of the tariff changes can hardly be shown yet, but to the outsider it looks a little funny to hear all the explanation how the tariff has not increased prices. The last we heard, the great argument in favor of the tariff was that it would increase prices. The trouble was that some people thought they could get higher prices for their products without having to pay higher ones for the things they bought. The tariff is like all other good rules, it works both ways, and most of the kicking is to get a method which will enable us to buy cheap and sell dear. When some bright boy works that out, he can easily be elected president.

A considerable interest was aroused by the recent speech of the "most famous son-in-law," the Hon. Nick Longworth, who married Pres. Roosevelt's daughter. He has been getting letters from Africa right along and it is guessed by many that he would not do anything that would stir up a war in the family. So his actions have been closely watched, and when he made a speech Saturday it was examined with a view to finding out what Mr. Roosevelt might be going to do when he gets back. This idea may or may not be right, but Longworth vigorously defended the Taft Administration and the tariff, both, but took care to show his friendly appreciation of the Insurgents. It looks like a good harmony speech, and it happens that this agrees with your correspondents idea of what Roosevelt would be most likely to do. Teddy has always been a good party man—tho he has usually made the party do his way. He goes back about July 1. But the fireworks probably will not begin till the end of summer. However, he is a hard horse to hold, and may do his talking a little earlier.

During the next few weeks the President's railroad bill will have the right of way in both houses, and by the end of the month it ought to be possible to get a fair idea of what Congress is going to do about it. The campaign fund publicity bill has also had a favorable report and if a little over half the Congressmen keep their pledges the bill will pass. There is a suspicion, however, that the pledges were mostly made for publication, and not action.

During last week the House voted

for the building of two big battleships, to keep the Navy up to its present strength. This is the usual number, and need not be taken as either a manifestation of jingoism, or a sign of warlike spirit.

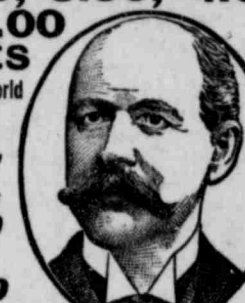
Another military matter settled this week was the Brownsville case. People with long memories will recall that some four years ago there was a riot in which some people were killed one night in Brownsville, Tex., and that colored troops were accused and dismissed from the service. The exact culprits were never determined. Champions of the negroes finally got an official court of inquiry. This court has reported that the negroes were guilty all right, and that if the white officers had done their duty the riot would not have happened in the first place, and if it had, the culprits would have been discovered.

Pres. Taft will make no announcement of his intention for the appointment of a member of the Supreme Court for some time. It is reported that he has offered the place to Gov. Hughes of New York.

### "Cop" Blind to Beauty.

When a young lady was summoned at Crewe, England, recently, by a constable for riding her cycle without a light, the superintendent of the police said he was surprised that such a smart-looking young officer should have summoned such a handsome young lady and declined to press for a conviction. The chairman said the policeman's action did not speak much for his gallantry.

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